VOL. LVIII.-NO. 183.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 2, 1891.—TEN PAGES.

CABLE NEWS FROM GERMANY

STOTEMENT OFER EMPRESS FREDER ICE'S TREATMENT IN PARIS. The Emperor Blames Caprivi for the Blan-

or of Letting Her Go-Count von Waltures Restored to Pavor-Germans who De Not Take Kindly to the Dress Suit-Calmen Trying to Improve their Lot.

BIRLIN, March 1.-There is no need to exdate on the excitement here in regard to the treatment of the Empress Frederick during her visit to Paria. The resentment of the German people is so great that the newspaper articles on the subject for once only too faithfully represent the inflammable condition of the public mind. But the universal sentiment that whatever may have been felt, it would have been wiser for the press not to have aggravated the situation by such outspoken reios. The Cologne Gazette, the chief effender of the leading newspapers in its viruleace, seems to forget the position it once as-sumed toward the lady whose cause it now espouses so indiscreetly, but whom it merci-lessly attacked when her husband was dying.

In political circles the Gazette's attacks upo what it chooses to refer to as the "so-called French Government" are entirely disapproved In some quarters the Cologne Gazette's crusade mainst France is attributed to a desire to resements such as have been caused by the coal and iron soundals.
Of sourse there is great soreness at court

and there is some likelihood of the imperial with having to be appeared by the sacrifice of the imerial Chancellor. The Emperor blames Gen. von Caprivi just as the French Government blames their Ambaesador here. M. Berbette, for approving of the Empresa's journey. If Caprivi's tenure of office is to be se short-lived his successor may probably be found in Herr Miguel, who has of late obtained the Kaiser's entire confidence, and who is evi-dently marked for a civil and political post of

Another favorite at the present moment, and be must be regarded as a restored favorite, is Count von Waldersee, ex-chief of the staff. In response to a telegraphic invitation from the Emperor the Count arrived in Berlin on last Taursday and spent the evening at the castle. It is said that at the Emperor's instance a "perthern tourists" club has been formed. consisting of those gentlemen only who have secompanied the Kalser on his journeys to Norway. At the meeting of the club on Thurs day night the Count sat at the Emperor's side and everybody was in animated spirits, the Emperor especially so. The club is to meet at the castle at stated intervals.

Corinne Moore Lawson, another American singer who hails from Cincinnati, made her appearance here in a concert at the Singing Academy on Wednesday last. She was well received by a growd of American and English friends, but did not achieve the instantaneous succe-s enjoyed by Mrs. Rado iffe Caparton and William Sanderson on similar occasions. One of the principal reasons for her failure to entirely please the critics must be put down to the repertoire selected, which comprised all sorts of composers. Ric's song.
"Blue Eyes of Spring." seemed best adapted to Corinne Lawson's voice and talents, and evoked a storm of applause.

Felix Phillipl, who has a brother in New York, has obtained the first real dramatic success of the season by his new play called "The Old Story," which was performed for the first time at the Deutsche Theatre on Thursday sight. It is a thoroughly modern play of the style formerlly known as the French school but successfully imitated by Sudarmann and other German playwrights. The title explains the nature of the plot, but the incidents do not lack originality.

A new European war railroad map has jus been published by the German general staff. for eleculation among army officers of the highest rank only. A friend permitted me to look over his copy yesterday. There are sixteen different railroad lines, running from east to west, which will enable the fatherland to litate rapid crossing at all seasons of the car. There are already ten railroad lines for forwarding troops against Russia, and four more are being constructed with the same obiest. The Russian kingdom of Poland and the Government of Vilna are already so encircled by the German network of railroads that the Kaiser's armies can cross the frontier at thirteen different points, while Russia has only five lines of railroad converging upon the German frontier, and yet we are told that Russia is prepared to throttle us.

Count Pappenheim's little daughter, born month ago, was christened on Thursday at his residence in the Kleistrasse. The mother was formerly Miss Wheeler of Philadelphia. Count Schouvaloff, the Russian Ambassador, and Mr. Phelps were the godfathers, and the little Countees was named after them—Paulina Wilbeimins. There was a grand luncheon afterward at the Pappenheim's.

Max Horn is giving the finishing strokes to an etching of "Columbus Before the Council of Salamanca." proofs of which are certain to be much sought after by American collectors A preliminary proof was submitted to-day to select gathering of connoisseurs at the Jacques Caspar Art Gallery, on the Behrenstrassu. Columbus is represented seated in the richly decorated council chamber. The Council has risen, and the members are in the act of retiring, apparently for the purpose of considering their decision. A few are lagging behind to giance uneasily at the future discoverer of America, whom they rather suspect to be not altogether same. Columbus alte on a carved bench, his square, muscular frame draped in a mantle with velvet bel alcores. It is the picture of a forlorn and disappointed man. His long hair hangs dishevslied about his lofty brow. His clear gazz seems endeavoring to pierce futurity, and his arms are outstretched as if to seize some dis tant object which is cluding his grasp There is a provoking smile on features of the fat monk in front. Another, pressing a Bible to his breast has on his face a smile of contemptuous pity. An elderly monk with a flowing beard is touch ing his forehead with two fingers, as if to em The figures are intensely lifelike, and the de scriptive power of the artist is shown in a remarkable degree. One of the connoisseurs present at the private view told me that the etching impressed him even more than the original painting of Nicolo Barabino in Floreace, and Mr. Phelps, who has seen it, has declared it to be a triumph of art, appealing to every patriotic American.

Early in January Germany was curiously re minded of the fact that just twenty years had lapsed since the great war with France by the number of young men eligible for military service in the coming spring being exceedingly small, owing to the great diminution in the number of births in 1871. It is now loarned that most of the mountain districts of Franconia will not contribute a single recruit in April. In the Hassbergen districts the authorities report a deficiency of not less than 800 men-a fact which, if it speaks well for the good ing to the military authorities on that account. Some days ago a woman who professed to be unable to open her eyes was brought before t erlin oculist. She had suffered, it was said. from this novel form of blindness for a fort hight. The coulist tried several simple and obvious methods of cure without success, and

at last hit upon the following. He told the SOLD CHUMPS, NOT COTTONS. patient he would cure her by magnetism, or. as he explained his meaning to her, by holding a powerful magnet in front of the obstinate members for fifteen minutes. "If your eyelids can resist this," he said. "you are incurable, and must remain blind for life."

The oculist then directed an assistant to hold two keys in front of the woman's eyes for the prescribed time, and at the same time he told the patient that she must open her eyes after fifteen minutes bad expired, which would be signalled by the striking of an alarm clock. When the alarm struck, which it did with the usual emphasis of such things, a nervous sensation seemed to take possession of the woman from head to foot, for she shook like an aspen leaf, and finally she opened the left eye, cry-ing as she did so: "Oh, the light, the light," Then the right eye opened, and the woman seemed to be beside herself with joy.

The Emperor's attempt to induce his fath-

ful lieges to wear evening dress at the opera has failed. After hundreds of ladies and gendemen have been turned back at the doors for ailing to comply with the imperial edict, the dress edict has been given up in despair. For foreigners, however, the rule is strictly ob-served, at least in the case of those who patronse what are known as the foreigners' boxes, which is another name for the most expensive seats in the theatre. An English lady says that her young son was not permitted to enter bat part of the house, although wearing a full dress jacket, after the manner of dudes all the world over, instead of the regulation swallowtail, which alone is recognized by the court officials as proper dress.

The German papers have at last found some thing good to say for America. They repor satisfaction that an invalid from the Union Army, who left a leg at Bull Bun and is now residing in a village near Jena, has recalved arrears of pension amounting to 24,300 marks. They grow eloquent over Uncle Sam's munificence, as they call what in most other countries would be looked upon as only com-

There is quite a strong movement among the Berlin cabmen for an improvement of their position, and, as may be imagined, the agitation is the work of the Socialists. The jehus are signing petitions to be relieved of Sunday duty, and demand the abolition of the system of fines. Although strongly supported by the Socialist party, the movement is scarcely likely to succeed, as the cabmen are under the strictest police control and liable to lose their icenses if they become obstreperous.

The banking house of Dominieus Noppel. carrying on business at Nabolizell, in Baden, has failed, bringing ruin upon almost all the peasant farmers for ten miles round, who had been in the habit of depositing their savings in this establishment. The books have not been balanced for six years. The head of the firm Burgomaster Constantin Noppel, was a member of the Reichstag and a Deputy of the Baden Diet, and he has now resigned all his offices. One hundred and thirty farmers are on the verge of bankruptcy, and a half million of marks is missing from the bank.

A scandalous outrage was perpetrated by a gunner named Staff of the Fifth Field Artillery Regiment during the manœuvres last week at Sprottau. He secretly placed a stone weighing five pounds with the blank cartridge in the gun be was to fire upon the opposing battery. The result was that three borses were killed and the bore of the gun was torn by the ragged stone and was rendered useless for further service. It was a miracle that several artillerymen were not killed. The author of the outrage will be court martialled.

SOCIALISTS IN BUFFALO.

They Besource the Sentence of the Pitts burgh Bloters.

Burrato, March 1.-About five hundred So cialists held a red-hot meeting here last night that lasted until nearly sunrise this morning. The sensational event of the night was a speech delivered by R. V. Ferguson, a leader of the socialistic party here. He said:

Fellow citizens, you are assembled here tonight to protest against a capitalistic outrage. You, as workingmen, have sustained in this country two parties for the purpose of benefitowned and controlled by the capitalistic power for the purpose of keeping you the slaves that all of you are."

He asserted that so long as they remained hidebound, and refused to leave the Democratic and Bepublican parties, outrages like that at Pittsburgh would be practised on them. Why don't you band together, and vote for yourselves?" he asked. Reviewing the Pittsburgh riots, he said that a rich institution had hired Hungarians to come to this country to work in foundries. The wages were so that the men struck. Pinkerton's assassins were brought to Pittsburgh to shoot them. A riot occurred, one man was killed, and "in a legal way they have of murdering men they have sentenced three of the strikers to be

have sentenced three of the strikers to be happed."

The speaker referred to the great triumphs which the workingmen could compass by joining the Citizens' Alliance. He spoke of the viotories of the Farmers' Alliance in the West. beseeching all to join the Citizens' Alliance, of which he is the organizer for Erie and Niagara counties. "You hadn't ought to have anything but bread and water, and d—n little of that if you do not put a stop to this thing." was his climax.

The wildest enthusiasm prevailed and the red flag was waved. Then followed other apoeches, after which some resolutions were drawn up and read. They were freely larded with vituporative phrases, and closed thus:

Ans whereas, Some forty liungarians arrested as

And whereas, Some forty lungarians arrested as ricters in place of the Finkerion assassina and after a sapitalistic trial were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, while three of their number were sentenced to be hanged one of whom was not present as the colonial trial was a popular leader of mean now, therebeld, do breshe of Suffalo, in mass meeting assembled, do breshe of Suffalo, in mass meeting assembled, do breshe the riot, but was a popular leader of men: now, therefore we citizens of Suffalo, in mass meeting assembled, do hereby

Rester. That such sentence and action on the part of
the presented state of Fennsylvania is an outrage on
justice, a volution of every principle of equity, and a
diagrace to the civilization of the mississenth century,
and a supply to see the property of the century and a not so
degree apply to see the vertical of the mississenth century.

Restrict. That if anybody deserves hanging it should
be the armed assausing who were imported to shoot
down honest workingmen.

These resolutions were adopted.

The Funeral of Senator Hearst. WASHINGTON, March 1.—The funeral services over the remains of the late Senator Hearst will be held on Thursday morning at his late residence, and will be brief and simple. The day of the funeral is delayed until Thursday so as to enable the members of the Senate and House to attend without interfering with the pressing business that demands their attenion during the few remaining days in which tion during the few remaining days in which Congress will be in session. On Thursday night or Friday morning the remains will be taken to the railroad station, deposited in a private car attached to a regular train, and started on their way to San Francisco, where the interment will take place. Mrs. Hearst and her son, and possibly some intimate friends of the family, will accommany the remains. Many persons called a the house to-day to express their sympathy with the family, and a number of telegrams of condolence were received. Vice-President Morton was among those who called.

Application will be made this week in the Surrogate's Court by the Rev. Father Thomas E. Sherman and P. T. Sherman for letters of administration for the estate of Gen. Sherman, who, so far as is known, left no will. The who, so far as is known, left no will. The General's estate is not large. It is thought that his bank, a new elition of which is soon to be published by Webster & Co., is the most valuable of his possessions. The administrators of the estate will have the management and the division of the profits from that. Father Sherman went to Washington Saturday night to see Secretary Blaine. Mr. Blaine will write the appendix of the book and the story of the last years of Gen. Sherman's life.

McHwyny's fibors, 340 Broadway.
Rargains --Custom Made Patent Cork Soles Kangaroo, and Waterproof-all styles-50 cents on the dollar. -- 48v. Trains for Brentwood, Long Island, and the Austra.

There's a Man in Salem, Oregon, That He

THE IMITATION ROTHSCHILD COL-LARED BY THE POLICE

Couldn't Fool, But His Correspondence Indicates a Hurvest of Retailers' Coin. William Rothschild is a manufacturer of otton goods at 46 Howard street. He has a large establishment, and his commercial rathas been annoyed by receiving letters of inpulry for goods which the letters stated had by the buyers. In almost all of these cases Mr.

Rothschilds had never received the order. He was at a loss to explain the complaints. While Mr. Rothschild was receiving these com plaints, Inspector Byrnes's mail was swelled with letters from all over the country, especially the Pacific slope, asking him to look out for, or making complaints about the firm of William Bothschild & Co., supposed to be Broadway. On Feb. 21 the Inspector received the following letter from Red Bluff, Cal.:

"Chief of Police New York : "Enclosed find letters recently received from parties representing themselves as the firm of William Rothschild & Co., 834 Broadway, N. Y., whom we have reason to believe are using fraudulent means to obtain money At least their manner of doing business and the flagrant misrepresentations they have made seem strongly suspicious.

"On Jan. 19 a man called upon us claiming to be travelling in the interest of the firm of William Rothschild & Co., who, he stated, were agents for a cotton goods factory in Maine. at such low figures as to secure a good-sized

at such low figures as to secure a good-sized order from each of us, and in each instance promising to sell to no one else in town. In due time, after the orders had been forwarded to New York, we each received a letter (No. 1.) worded exactly alike.

"One of the undersigned telegraphed a friend in New York, inquiring as to the responsibility of W. R. & Co. The answer came: Youly smallest kind of office; not rated by commercial agencies; door looked." Two of the undersigned (U. & K. Co. and M. & C.) wrote them (W. R. & Co.) they would pay for the goods only on receipt of them; the other (A. Cohn) guaranteed payment inrough the bank when the goods came to hand.

"Hefore any of these letters had time to reach New York letter No. 2 was malled to us. The statement therein that another party had telegraphed, &c., is entirely false, no telegram having been sent by either of us. We submit these facts and leave the matter for you to investigate if you consider it a case worthy of investigation. We have lost nothing by these parties, but it seems clear to us that the concern is a swindle, and we consider it our duty to acquaint you with there facts for the sake of others who may take their bait and get caught. Yours very truly.

"A. COHN.

"P. 8.—We learn that the party who called on us has travelled down the coast from Portland, Ore, working the same scheme all the way."

The enclosed package marked No. 1 contained three manicid cooles of a letter from "Wm. Rothschild & Co., per H. Q.," one for each firm. The letter was ingeniously written. It announced that Hothschild & Co. were satisfied of the solidity of each firm, but owing to the present money market" had decided to open no new accounts. The letters say:

Enclosed please fad involce. Your goods are branded and takket ready for a shomen by new serves to

sammed of the scringency of the present money market. The letters say:

The letters say:

Enclosed please find invoice. Your goods are branded and packed ready for shipment, but must now refuse to ship until you kindly send us drst New York draft for the amenut et the bill. If you desire to remit we will allow you can and one half per cent. extra for anticipation of payment. Should you refuse to do this, we will be compelled to respectfully but positively decline to ship the goods on any other terms. We hope that confidence in monetary circles will be restored, thus enabling us to extend you that line of credit which your firm, under ordinary circumstances, should warrant.

With this package was another marked "No. 2." This package on natived hierarchies to the three Bed Bluff firms. They autounce that another Red Bluff firms. They autounce that another Red Bluff firms. They autounce that snother Red Hluff tradesman has made an offer for the goods:

We are just now in receipt of a telegram from the party in your town stating that they had remitted and to ship the goods. We are, however, unwilling to uo this until we hear from you first, therefore, if you wish the goods as per terms in our last fatter, telegrape will dispose of them. Your immediate attention is necessary to procure the goods. Respectfully.

P. 8.—In case you have already remitted before this letter reaches you you need not telegraph.

Detective Sergeants Mulholland and McCluskey visited the great cotton goods establishment at 834 Broadway and found it to consist of one room containing a stave, one chair, and a table. The cotton goods firm itself was absent when the detectives first called, so they waited. They also watched to see if Mr. Rothschild cashed any drafts or checks. His scheme of promising to sell to only one man in a piace of promising to sell to only one man in a piace

wated. They also watched to see if Mr. Rothschild cashed any drafts or checks. His scheme of promising to sell to only one man in a place seems to have worked well in most places, but in Red Bluff it appears that there are but three dry goods firms, and when they compared notes they found that Rothschild was lying about the fourth customer.

All of Rothschild's letters were written on finely gotten up letterheads, which said that his telephone number was 18.118 and that his telephone number was letterhead in the rest of the dry alternoon the detectives found Rothschild and arrested him. In his possession was an interesting to of letters and telegrams, which ully instified the suspicions of the inspector's Red Bluff correspondents. There was a very brief letter from Joseph Meyers of Salem. Oregon, whose letterhead states that he deals in 'dry goods, carpets, clothing, hats, caps, boots, shoes, staple and fancy notions, and gents' furnishing goods on the old White corner." The letter enclosed a New York draft for \$23.76 'in full to date on cotton order of Feb. 4.'91," and contained a P. B. which said: "Please push our order, as we are greatly in need of cotton goods."

There was a telegram from the Salem telegraph operator to Rothschild, dated Feb. 27, saying that "Joseph Meyers refused to pay charges on your telegram of this date."

There was a telegram from the Salem telegraph operator to Rothschild, dated Feb. 27, saying that "Joseph Meyers refused to pay charges on your telegram of this date."

There was a telegram from the Salem telegraph operator to Rothschild, dated Feb. 27, saying that "Joseph Meyers refused to pay charges on your telegram of this date."

There was a telegram from the salem telegraph operator to Rothschild, dated Feb. 28 how was 35 to the Rothschi

National Shoe and Leather Bank of this city. It had not been cashed. The letter was dated Feb. 19 and the check one day later. It was addressed to A. M. Bothschild & Co., 834 Broadway.

When Bothschild was arrested he gave the name of Max Rothschild, and said he was 35 years old. Then be shut up and refused to hay where he lived or what his occupation was. The arrest was made on Fourteenth street, near Seventh avenue. Bothschild is about 5 feet 9 inches in height and heavily built. His eyes are "watery," and he looks like a high liver. His most successful card was the name be gave his firm. That card he always played. When alwestern firm made inquiries concerning his firm's rating they were nearly always fooled by the very high rating of William Bothschild, the real cotton merchant, of 46 Howard street.

Inspector Byrnes says that this swindling has been going on for a long time. There is no estimating its extent, as many of the swindled men undoubtedly kept attli rather than reveal their guillbility. And this fact undoubtedly helped the swindlers, who became so bold that they frield to dupe every merchant in some of the smaller towns. There was one letter in Bothschild's pocket which showed that there are firms in Salem. Oregon, which do business in a business way. It is from the Capitol Adventure Company. It is dated Feb. 21, and reads:

"Your Invoice and letter came duly to hand, and we will say that we bought the goods from your agant (?), or wheever he was, in good faith, after asking him if he had informed himself as to our ability to pay, and he said he had.

"Now, we are ready to stand by our part of the contract, and see willing to take the goods and pay for them only after they are in our store and are as they were represented to be and according to sample. You are entire strong and are as they were represented to be and according to sample. You are entire strong a supplies to use piain English, you are trying to run a little game of bluff, But we do not care for that, but only that if you have the go

DEATH OF JACKSON S. SCHULTZ.

One of the Most Picturesque Figures to

Jackson S. Schultz died yesterday morning of diabetes at the age of 78 years. For more than forty years he was one of the best known business men in this city. Until within a few years, when infirmities of age and impaired health compelled his retirement, he was most active in all matters of public concern affecting the city of New York. He was a vigorous and picturesque personality. Re entered the leather firm, established by his father in the Swamp, as a junior partner, and later became been ordered of him but had not been received the head of the firm in which he made by the buyers. In almost all of these cases Mr. a fortune. The old place of business



Cliff street is entered under on the fine arches of the Brooklyn Bridge. draw from a personal supervision of his business, devoting himself wholly to public affairs, and for the past five years he was under Dr. Draper's care and not often seen in public Since Christmas he had been confined to his house, 303 East Seventeenth street, Stuyvesant square. Mr. Schultz married twice, his sec-ond wife and a son surviving him.

Mr. Schultz was liberal with his means, as with his advice, in affairs of public moment, and was identified with many movements from time to time in the course of the past forty years for the advantage of the citizens of New York. He was a member of the Committee of Seventy which was appointed in Septembor. 1871, after the Tweed ring exposure, and finally reported a new charter for the city. Mr. Schultz was a Commissioner of the United States at the World's Fair in Vienna, a very lively and aggressive member of the Chamber of Commerce, and a strong Republican in politics. He nevertheless was a leader in the revolt of New York merchants against the molety system and some of its results in Government suits against New York importers which disturbed the peace of mind of many merchants in the days of Treasury Agent B. G. Jayne. Mr. Schultz was a man of striking personal appearance. He was large, broad shouldered, of strong frame, and with a shagzy head of hair that, in his vigorous moods, he tossed like the mane of a lice. In argument he was more than earnest, and in manner sometimes explosive in his vehemence. The funeral will take place at 10:30 on Thursday morning from All Souls' Church.

KILLED BY A BLOW OR A PUSH. It was in the Pit of the Stouach and May

Have Caused Heart Disease. James Kellt, a policeman attached to the First precinct. Jersey City. is a prisoner in his own station accused of having caused the death of Michael McCarthy in ex-Assemblyman James Murphy's saloon, a few minutes before 2 o'clock resterday morning. The saloon is in Newark avenue and Third street. There was a small party there consisting of McCarthy, Nicholas Kane, Martin O'Hara, and John Reilly. John Carroll, the bartender, was kept

busy serving up drinks.

Policeman Keilt went off duty about midnight and stopped into the saloon on his way home. He remained there for some time drinking with the party, with all of whom he was acquainted. Kellt and McCarthy, who were intimate friends, drew to one side and engaged in earnest conversation. Soon their voices were raised in anger. None of the witnesses know what the dispute was about, or what was said, but suddenly McCarthy drew back his right arm and struck Keilt a blow in the eye, causing a discoloration. Keilt was back his right arm and struck Keilt a blow in the eye, eausing a discoloration. Keilt was about to retailate, but the crowd interfered.

Another round of drinks was ordered, and pence seemed to be restored. Keilt and Mo-Carthy got together again, however, and the quarrel was renewed. McCarthy made another attempt to strike Keilt, and the latter either pushed or struck him. Keilt says he morely pushed him away, but some of the witnesses are under the impression that he struck McCarthy in the pit of the stomach. McCarthy sank to the floor. Dr. Smith was summoned, but before his arrival McCarthy was dead.

Folicemen Quinn and Donovan were called into the place, and arrosted Keilt. Burtender Caroll, and the three witnesses. Keilt is formally accused of manslaughter. The witnesses were admitted to bail vesterday morning. County Physician Converse made an examination of McCarthy's body. He found no mark of violence, but he told a SUN roporter that a blow in the pit of the stomach might affect the system of nerves called the solar plexus and cause paralysis of the heart. Dr. Converse will make an autonsy to-day.

McCarthy was 24 years old, unmarried, and he lived with his mother at 185 Bay street. He was of delicate constitution and subject to heart disease. The impression is that the excitement attending the quarrel brought on an attack of the disease. He had been dancing all the evening in Woods's Hall before he went to the saloon.

THE FIGHT IN THE SYNAGOGUE.

Mr. Mayer Cassell and Mr. Benjamin Lipp schutz Tell their Stories. The fight which took place on Saturday in a synagogue in Jersey City has created a bitter tion. The personal friends of the combatants have taken sides, and there is more trouble in the air. It is not expected, however, that there

will be any more personal encounters. The synagogue is in First, near Grove street, The congregation is composed principally of

synagogue is in First, near Grove street.

The congregation is composed principally of Russian Jews. They cannot afford yet to pay salary to a rabbi, and Solomon Gluckman has consented to act in that capacity without salary until his flock becomes larger fand wealther. In the meantime he supports himself and his family with the profits of a prosperous grocery. He was deeply grieved yearlerday that such a thing should have occurred. "I never saw such a disgraceful fight in a synagogue." he said: "it was worse than any bar-room squabble."

Uncle Mayor Cassell spent yesterday nursing his thumb, which he slieges, was chewed up by Benjamin Lippschutz, He says he gave Lippschutz no provocation for the assault. He and his nephews. Abraham and Louis, had a right to stand where they did stand in the synagogue, and there would have been no trouble but for Lippschutz's quarrelsome disposition. Lippschutz considers he is the aggrieved person, He says he simply asked Abraham Cassell to make room for him when it came his turn to offer up prayer for his ancestors, and Abraham insulted him by telling him that he had no right there.

"I considered," said Mr. Lippschutz, "that I had more rights than a non-contributor, and I pushed my way in. The Cassells uncle and nephews, jumped on he. They knocked me down and kicked me, and I am afraid that I have received internal injuries."

Mr. Lippschutz bors no outward evidence of having been seriously damaged.

Dashed Against an Elevated Pillar. Dr. Scheard of 103d street and Tenth avenue. while driving with his wife through Ninetysixth street yesterday afternoon, lost control of his horse, which became frightened at an elevated train on Ninth avenue and dashed the buggr against one of the elevated railroad pillars. Mrs. Scheard was thrown out and received scalp wounds, and Dr. Scheard was badly shaken up.

Where Yesterday's Fires Wore. A. M.—6:00, first door 263 East 177th street, occupied by William Clark, damage 81,000; 5:00, carpenter shop, 732 East 164th street, occupied by Charles Wilson, dam-age 8000; 7:20, ten door of 413 Kart Seventeenth street occupied by Peter Bolland, damage 815: 8:20, first flow of 1875 Second avanue, occupied by Henry Below, damage 82,000, 1915 street, John Weinwarm, cigar fac-tory, demage slight. DISHONEST PRISON GUARDS.

A SCANDAL IN THE MASSACHUSETTS

The Guards Sell Saws, Files and Revolvers to Convicts Who Can Pay Well For Them-The Recent Punnling Escapes From the Prison are Now Explained.

Boston, March 1 .- Gov. Russell has unearthed a big scandal in connection with the management of the Massachusetts State prison, which will result in the decapitation of eight or ten guards and a retention of a greater number of prisoners. For two months past the convicts have been cutting their way out of the Charlestown bastile. Steel bars have apparently offered no obsta-

ele, and escapes have been frequent. The Warden has been puzzled by the unwonted condition of affairs, but could not account for the presence of so many saws, files, &c., in the hands of the convicts.

Gov. Russell started a little informal investigation on his own responsibility, and it disnished with the means of escape by the very guards who were sworn to keep them in confinement.

For a long time past certain of the guards,

about eight or ten out of fifty, have been making money out of the convicts by selling them saws, files, and revolvers.

For months this ring has been fattening at the expense of prisoners who had the means to pay for unlawful freedom, and the State authorities have been wondering all the time why the convicts were escaping so easily.

The number of the dishonest guards is small, and until recently their operations have been carried on so quietly that no definite charges could be made against them. One guard was caught after having made a shameful bargain with the sister of one of the prisoners, to whom extra privileges were allowed because of the woman's consent. He was discharged. The other guards seem to have been tempted by the big sums of money offered by the prisoners It is hard to get at the exact offenders, because everything wrong has been done through a third, and sometimes a fourth party. Timmins secured his saws by giving money to a convict who knew a convict who could find the officer to bring the articles to him.

It took two or three days. Sometimes it takes a week to get them, but Timmins knew about when he would have the articles, and was careful to do something which would secure for him a long enough sentence in the "block," so that he might have a chance to use

secure for him a long enough sentence in the "block," so that he might have a chance to use them.

The revolver found in the hands of one of the prisoners at the time of the big riot last summer was brought into the prison by an officer for one of the convicts. It cost the convict \$25, and the officer made a profit of about \$20 on the deal.

The revolver was not bought by the man on whom it was found, but happened to be taken by him in the general distribution which was made just before the outbreak.

The prisoners did their work in this way: The strongest door to the block cells is of heavy boiler iron, and is so located that if the prisoner gets out of it he is in a corridor to which light is admitted by barred windows. Once in the cerridor a prisoner could, by climbing about a dozen feet, reach the barred windows, and after sawing the iron bars had a good opportunity to lower himself into the yard. This is the way that Timmins and one or two others intended to get out, and almost succeeded. A great deal was said about the prevention of the escape of these men, but it was not mentioned that for about a month the same thing had been going on.

The "block," or place@of solitary confine-

about a month the same thing had been going on.

The "block," or placellof solitary confinement, is a particularly hard place to get away from, and the prisoners would not have used it so much for that purpose were it not for the fact that while there confined some of the officers would give them saws to work with, when they would not do so if the prisoners were. In their cells.

So a number of them frequently would disolve the rules for the sake of securing two or three days "solitary." Then they would try to get out, and it was more by chance than anything else that one or more of them did not succeed in their attempt.

thing else that one or more of them did not succeed in their attempt.

But the disadvantages were many. In the first place, they could not begin their work before midnight, as they were almost sure to be eaugh.

As they had no means of telling the time, it often happened that they began their work too late and would be discovered by the morning watch. At times they themselves have said—and they knew the time by the arrival of the guard who discovered them—they did not begin work before t o'clock in the morning. Then, of before 4 o'clock in the morning. Then, of course, they were discovered. Others began too early, and then they were sure to be found out. Quite a number were successful in getting out into the corridor, and were discovered there.

getting out into the corridor, and were discovered there.

It got to be a common expression for officers when they arrived mornings to ask, "Who got out last night?" After Timmins was discovered a hint was dropped as to who had been furnishing the saws, and then there was a change in the guard for the "block."

To show how little discipline there is at the prison, it is stated on good authority that a certain officer agreed to deliver \$3 worth of saws to a prisoner last Wednesday. The convict gave the officer \$0,0 which he was to keep \$2 for his trouble.

The saws cost about fifty cents a dozen. Probably the officer would charge the convict \$1 a dozen. The saws were not delivered on account of Mir. Titus's dismissal, and they probably never will be.

"How do the convicts get their money?" is the question asked by the prison officials. No attempt has been made to answer it. It is a fact that they do have it in no inconsiderable sums, too.

One of the most stringent rules of the prison

Sums. too.

One of the most stringent rules of the prison is that not one of the immates shall have cash. But they do have it, and they would be unable to get it unless some one was dishonest. A prisoner can get all that he has outside the institution.

to get it unless some one was dishonest. A prisoner can get all that he has outside the institution.

Officers have been known within two or three months to go to prisoners' homes for them. If the prisoners cannot get any money from home they adopt other methods. Feiling their tobacco to officers like Titus is one method.

They also make little articles and guards dispose of them, keeping a liberal commission for themselves. Then sometimes they steal leather from the shoe shop and manufacture, shoes, which are purchased by some one of the men who are supposed to look out and see that nothing of that nature goes on. In fact, there are a hundred ways in which they can obtain cash, and they stop at nothing to get it. To secure assistance they must have money, and they are bound to do what they can to secure it.

But money is not the only thing they have in the prison which the rules say convicts shall not have. They have whiskey, and a good deal of it. The stuff comes high, but that makes little difference; it is obtained and drunk in the cells.

the cells.

They can chew, but not smoke, yet they do both. Almost anything a prisoner wants that he or his friends can pay a big price for, they can get, it makes little difference what. The presence of the revolver at the time of the riot and the many saws recently show that.

SPECIAL POLICEMAN PASQUELLE.

He Gets Into a Fight and Stabs Three Men Before He is Arrested, A cutting affray occurred last night in the

Brooklyn. Charles Pasquelle of 36 Main street. who wields considerable authority in the Italian colony in that part of the city, and carries a special policeman's badge got into a dispute with Michael de Mata over the price of a saloon at 61 Front street, which he had recently purchased from the latter. Pasquelle accused De Mata of having overreached him in the sale, and a fight between the two men seemed imminent, when Frank Stratta, men seemed imminent, when Frank Stratta, who lived in the house, and Charles Polla joined them and tried to make peace.

When the trouble was apparently settled, Passuelle drew a loaded revolver and was in the act of aiming it at De Mata when Polla selzed it and put it in his own pocket. Pasquelle then drew a knife with a long keen blade from his pocket and furiously attacked the three men, cutting indiscriminately right and left. A policeman arrived when the fight was in progress, and after a severe struggle disarmed Pasquelle. The Italian special policeman had made effective use of the knife. Stratta, it was found, had received a deep and ugly gash in the abdomen, which necessitated his removal to the hospital. Polia received six cuts on the side and arms and De Mata scut on the arm. Polla and De Mata begged Capt. Eason to let them go to their homes, but they were kept for the night at the Fulton street station.

While the bargains last is a good time to select furni-

THE AUSTRALIAN CONFERENCE.

A Growing Feeling in Favor of the Inde-pendence of the Colonies. SYDNEY, N. S. W., March 1.-The hotels are filled with delegates to the National Australian Conference, which will be opened here to-morrow for the purpose of preparing a general Constitution for the seven Australian colonies. and much preliminary discussion of the ques-

tions involved has been indulged in throughout the day. The Tasmanian delegates do not favor the scheme of federation proposed, but the anxiety evinced by the representatives of the other colonies attests their conviction that the plan abounds with benefits of vast importance. The questions exciting the most earnest discussion are those relating to the lines upon which the

federation shall be laid. A number of delegates are favorable to a Constitution similar to that of the United States, while many others prefer the Constitution of the Dominion of Canada as the basis of the instrument to be formulated.

There is a strong feeling, however, in favor of absolute independence, and it is said that the adherents to that principle will endeavor to capture the convention. Delegate Dibbs of ydney is an unyielding protectionist, and ha he will do everything in his power to thwart

The greatness of Australia, he contends, depends wholly upon her abandoning England and becoming independent. He affirms that this sentiment is growing and is certain to assert itself within a decade, no matter what actionthe Convention may take in any other di-

Delegate Macrossan of Queensland vigorously denounces the action of the British Government in regard to the landing of Chinese in Australia, and is equally outspoken in his condemnation of the general apathy of the home Government toward Australian colonies. He expresses himself as decidedly in favor of Australian independence upon the lines on which the several States of the American Union are enabled to enjoy their freedom. It is becoming very evident that the younger

element, which knows little if anything about England, is rapidly becoming enthusiastic for the freedom movement. Sir Henry Parkes favors federation on the Canadian plan, and is backed by a large following. The Conference will be in session three

THE IOWA'S RESCUED CREW Will Get Here This Morning-A Pilot Boat Moots the Chester. The pilot who brought in the steamship Um-

bria yesterday reported that his boat, the E. E. Barrett, put a pilot, at noon on Saturday, on the Chester, the oil-carrying steamship, which is bringing the crew of the abandoned Warren line freighter lows hither. The small boat that put the pilot on the Chester brought back word that the Iowa's people were aboard. The Chester was then 825 miles from New York. As she makes only eight knots an hour she will probably get in about 4 o'clock this morning.

WINTER THUNDER STORM

Three Churches Damaged by Lightning and Several Barns Destroyed.

New Benyonn, March 1 .- A destructive winter thunder storm, accompanied by lightning. visited this city at about 9 o'clock last night. In the city proper not much damage was done, but in South Dartmouth, Westport, and Mattapoissett the lightning played havoc, destroying no less than six buildings and causing se rious injury to two churches. In South Dartmouth the Congregational Church was struck

mouth the Congregational Church was struck by a bolt and damaged to the extent of \$300. The house of Joseph Head was struck at about the same time, the bolt setting fire to the house, which, with its contents, was completely destroyed, the family escaping with what they had on. Los., \$1,200.

At Mischaum Point a barn, owned by Robert Watson of Milton, was struck by a bolt, and barn and contents destroyed. Mr. Watson had a fine yacht in his barn, Loss on barn about \$1,000. At Horseneck, in Westport, the barns of Capt. John Howland and Capt. Warren Gifford were struck by lighting, and in each hay, two horses, a cow, and all farming implements were destroyed. Loss on Howland's barn, \$5,100; on Gifford's, \$2,300.

At Mischaum Point a man reports that he saw a vessel in the bay apparently on fire. She drifted to the eastward and disappeared. He also saw a fire on the Island of Naushon.

saw a vessel in the bay apparently on fire. She drifted to the sas ward and disappeared. He also saw as fire on the island of Naushen, owned by the Forbes of Boston.

In Mattapoisset lightning struck the Congregational Church, and set the structure on fire. After a hard battle the citizens of the place succeeded in extinguishing the fire, but not until after the east side had been entirely burned, and the building damaged to the extent of \$1,000. The heat from the fire damaged the organ badly. The house owned by William Faunce was burned, and contents destroyed. A barn near Pine Island, containing hay, was also totally destroyed.

WELLPLEET, Mass., March 1.—During a heavy storm last night the Methodist Church was struck by lightning, and totally destroyed. Loss \$8,000, partially insured.

Alfred Smith's dielling was slightly damaged by fire, and badly damaged by water; insured, Other dwellings were slightly damaged. A fall of snow, and the absence of wind saved the town.

SANDRICH, Mass., March 2.—A beavy thunder

town.

Sandrich, Mass., March 2.—A beavy thunder Storm, accompanied by strong wind, snow and hall, passed over Sandrich last evening. The house of Jos. Ewer. Postmaster at East Sandrich, was giruck by lightning and greatly damaged. The occupants escaped injury. A barn at Scorton Neck, belonging to Isaac Wing, was also struck. DATA at Scorton Neck, belonging to Isaac Wing, was also struck. Highland Light, Mass., March 1.—A terrible

Highland Light, mass, march i.—A terrible thunder storm occurred here last night, and did great injury to the keeper's dwelling at Highland light. The lightning struck the ma-rine signal station, destroying the Govern-ment telephone box, setting the house on fir-The blaze was extinguished without serious The blaze was extinguished without serious injury.
Vineyard Haven, March 1.—A severe thunder storm visited Martha's Vineyard last night. A barn owned by Charles Theodore Luce, in the suburbs of the Cottage City, was struck by lightning and burned to the ground. Loss

THE ILLINOIS CONTEST.

Homething Expected to Happen to the Sena

terial Deadlock. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 1 .- The coming

week is expected to be a memorable one in the Senatorial contest. As Congress adjourns on Wednesday the Illinois delegation of both parties are expected here to participate in the Of Republican Congressmen three or four

are expected to become possible Senatorial candidates themselves in the event of Streeter being abandoned by the Republicans, and the Democratic Congressmen will probably exert a great influence upon their party in consider-ing the advisability of Gen. Palmer's with-drawal.

ing the advisability of Gen. Palmer's withdrawal.

William M. Springer is of the opinion that Palmer is entitled to the unwavering fealty of the Democratic legislators. "The Democratic State Convention" says he. "put Gen. Palmer in nomination, and no Democratic caucus has a right to withdraw him.

"This is a matter which rests with Gen. Palmer himself, and as long as he remains a candidate the Democrats of the State should rest assured there is a hone of success and give him their loyal support.

"The talk of Gen. Palmer's withdrawal seems to have originated with the Republican managers and the Republican press; and certainly we are too loyal to our principles and our candidates to be routed by the enemy."

Congressman Scott Wike retains very nearly the same opinion and said he would not be in favor of Gen. Palmer's withdrawal.

A Wrecking Steamer in Distress.

BEACH HAVEN, N. J., March 1 .- The engines

of the wrecking steamer W. F. Chapman of New York became disabled to-day while she was going along the coast, bound east. Her Captain succeeded in anchoring be near Little Fgg Harlor Inlet, and he, with his crew, went ashore at that place in the steam-er's boats. They telegraphed to New York for help. The steamer was also leaking.

At the Chapman Wreeking Company's office last night it was learned that the steamer was on her way back from Jamaica, where she had been sent to assist a vessel in distress. She called at Norlolk for coa.

A tug was sent to her assistance last night, and she will probably be towed into port today.

IT WAS A JOLLY FUNERAL

PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE ASHES OF PUCK MEYER SCAT-TERED TO THE FOUR WINDS.

Singular Scene Away Up in the Crown of Liberty Lighting the World-Meyer's Memory Drunk in Champagne,

A funeral procession wound up the spidery iron stairs of the statue of Liberty yesterday afternoon as the sinking sun spread a filmy counterpane of gold upon the bay. At the head of the procession was Capt. Frank Rinschler of the Staten Island Schuetzen Corps. He carried under his arm a japanned canister which contained the ashes of Henry Meyer, familiarly called Puck Meyer, whose ante-mortem wish was about to be fulfilled by his friends.

Mr. Meyer died on Feb. 19. His body, escorted by a brass band that played nothing but cheerful music, was conveyed to the Fresh Pond Crematory and Incinerated on Feb. 21. In pursuance of his dying request his ashes, except a small part that was given to his sister, were turned over to Moritz Wegerle, who, with other members of his corps, the New York Schuetzen Corps, and the Germania Benevo-lent Association, were instructed to scatter them to the four winds from the top of Liberty. That is what took Capt. Rinschler up the steep and winding stairs yesterday. Following the Captain were Lieut. George Winter. Capt. Frederick Fines, Moritz Wegerle. Frederick Webber, and Christian Boehe. Two quart bottles of champagne protruded from Lieut. Winter's overcoat pooket. Capt. Rinschler had received the jovial beer-drinker's remains from Mr. Wegerle in the Staten Island ierry house, where the New York members of the party had waited an hour for Mr. Wegerle. Before he left Brooklyn Mr. Wegerle had divided the ashes into four equal parts, each weighing nearly a pound, and put each part in a little brown paper bag. When the party got to the top of the granite pedestal of the bronze girl they stopped, and Capt. Rinschler opened the canister, which he took from a satchel, and took out the ashes, handing a bag to Licut. Winter, one to Mr. Wegerle, another to Capt. Finck, and keeping one himself. Just before opening the canister Capt. Winschler remarked:

"Here are the ashes of old Puck Meyer. He was a good man. I never knew of any wrong thing that he aver did." That is what took Capt. Rinschler up the steep

marked:

"Here are the ashes of old Puck Meyer. He was a good man. I never knew of any wrong thing that he ever did."

All the rest of Mr. Meyer's friends bowed in approval of the sentiment. The procession then moved on, with the four bearers of the ashes in front, It was a weary climb up into the windowed tiars of Liberty, and all of the party, composed in the main of heavy men, were not able to reach the top. (apt. Finck gave out early, and turned over his bag to Christian Boehe. There were five women in Liberty's head when the procession got there. Each man with a bag of ashes stood at an open window. Capt. Rinschler said:

"We have come here to carry out the last wishes of Jolly Fuck Meyer."

Then the four men threw the ashes out into the air, saving in unison as they had been requested to do by Mr. Meyer:

"Here goes the last of Fuck Meyer. Happy days!"

Folks who happened to be looking up at Liberty in the said of the said

"Here goes the last of Puck Meyer. Happy days!"
Folks who happened to be looking up at Liberty's crown just then say that the outcoming of the ashes looked like cannon puffs from the embrazure of a distant fort, While the wind was carrying the ashes down toward the Staten Island home of Mr. Meyer, his quartet of friends, who had been especially requested to be just as joily as they could be, and to drink to his memory, produced from their pockets champagne glasses. The two bottles were opened and everybody in the party drank:

"Peace to the ashes of old Puck Meyer. Happy days!"

"Peace to the ashes of old Puck Meyer. Happy days."

The women looked on in wonder. They also were invited to drink to the repose of Mr. Meyer's ashes, but they declined.

Mr. Meyer was born in Hamburg fifty-sig years ago, and came here when 26 years old. He was a Union soldier, and was shot in the leg. The army surgeon told him that the leg would have to come off. He declared that he would rather be buried with two legs than live with only one. The leg was not cut off. He was married twice, He kept a aloon down town for several years, then had one in Stapleton, and finally opened the Puck Hotel in Port Richmond. "Happy days" was his only toast, His friends gave him his nickname because of his resemblance to the pictures of Puck in the illustrated paper of that name.

WAR AMONG THE HIGHRINDERS, 1

The San Francisco Police Keeping Thom From a Pitched Battle, Ban Francisco, March 1.—A very large force of police is massed in Chinatown, as it is expected a battle between the factions of the

highbinders may take place at any hour. Last night members of the Ep Ying Tong Soclety posted a challenge to the Suey Sing Tong Society, and both forces were arrayed for battie, when the police learned of the meeting and

tie, when the police learned of the meeting and dispersed them. Several who were arrested wore coats of mail.

Later, about midnight, a Chinese courtesan was shot by an unknown highbinder, who escaped, although ten policemen were not forty yards away. His countrymen knew his identity, but they refuse to reveal it. The trouble in Chinatown is due to raids which the police have made on the highbinders' strongholds.

These criminals have been prevented from levying blackmail, and the big societies have decided to clear out the smaller ones. The Susy Sing Society numbers 1,000 men, while the Ep Ying has only 70: yet the latter refuse to abandon their organization, and show fight.

Children Nearly Suffocated in a Locked

Mrs. James Robinson, who lives in a flat at 150 Eighth street, Jersey City, had occasion to go out Saturday night. She locked her two children in a bedroomto insure their safety. The children found some matches and soon conchildren found some matches and soon con-verted the bed into a blazing bonfire.

Their screams attracted the attention of some of the neighbors, who broke onen the door and rescued the children. Both of them were unconscious when they were rescued, being nearly sufficiated with smoke. They were not injured by fire, Mrs. itobins in fainted when she returned home and learned what had happened during her absence. She and the children were soon revived. The damage done by the fire can be repaired for \$25.

The Mississippi Near the High-water Mark BATON ROUGE, March 1 .- The Mississippi is rising rapidly here. The gauge now reads \$1% feet. This is only five feet lower than the high-water mark of 1890, when the high-water mark was raised higher than ever before. The top netch of high water in 1890 was not reached until April 21. Great apprehension is felt here and all along the lower Mississippi.

The Weather.

The cold wave covered all the country east of the Rocky Monutains yesterday, although there was a slight rise in temperature in the Northwest. In Minnesots, where it was coldest, the mercury registered 24° below zero at 8t. Vincent. In the lake regions and central valleys it was from 8° to 10° above zero; in northern New York it was down to 8° above, and in this region and the New England States it dropped 20° to 25°, and stood between 10° and 20° above zero. Last night the centre of the cold wave was over the lower lakes. The lowest temperature was at Northfield, Va. 4° above zero, and the mercury was failing steadily in all the middle Atlantic and New England States. This romises to be the coldest morning of the winter in

this city.

In the States west of Objo there was a steady rise to temperature. Flurries of snow fell throughout the day in the upper part of this State, the lake regions, the Dakotas and Montana. The wind was steady from the northwest on the mid-

die Atlantic and New England coast, with velocities from 20 to 35 miles an hour. In this city the highest velocity was 30 miles; highest Government tempera-ture 25°; lowest 10°; average humidity, 50 per cent.

To-day promises to be cold and fair; Tuesday warmer

building recorded the temperature yesterday as follows: 8 M 480 1861 3 30 P M 1864 0 A M 45 20 0 F M 39 0 A M 45 10 0 F M 36 12 M 45 20 12 Md 38 12 M 49 20 12 Md 38 Average on March I, 1800,

Signal Office Forecast fill S.F. M. MOSDAY.
For Maine fair; cooler, except stationary temperature in southwest portion; southwesterly winds.
For New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode
laland, Connecticut, and eastern New York, fair; slightly warmer, except stationary temperature on Massachusett. wast; wariable winds.

For eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland, fair; warmer; northeasterly winds.
For the District of Columbia and Virginia, increasing

cloudiness and light rain: warmer, easterly winds.

For western New York, western Pennsylvania, and
West Virginia, fair, except light snow on the lakes; warmer till Tuesday night; easterly winds.